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LOCAL NEWA.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Paiss and New York Associates Paiss is at 31 to 39 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Efforts to Open China.

Apart from the political managuvring of various powers since the Chinese-Japanese war, to secure greater influence in China the efforts they are making to study her markets and command a larger share of her trade are the most noteworthy steps they have taken recently toward greater com-

mercial expansion. The Lyons Chamber of Commerce, with the cooperation of the French Government, has sent a commercial mission to China and has provided funds to support it for two years. Starting from Shanghal, the trained young men selected for this task are going up the Yangtse River to Chung-king, 1,500 miles into the interior of the empire, which will be their base of party will be assigned to study the provinces of Hunan, Si-Chuen, Kwei-Chow, and Yunnan, the rich districts of central and western China, where 60,000,000 people are believed to live. They are instructed to report upon what commodities the people will buy, what Chinese products and raw material it will pay to import, and the best commercial routes by land and water.

England and Germany bave already or ganized similar enterprises in China, and are planning others in Japan, Siam, and Corea, and in all these countries preparations are making to receive and to cooperate with the representatives of Western trade.

These significant expeditions have been prompted by very alluring evidence that, as a result of the recent war, China in particular, and other Oriental countries also, will give greater facilities to Western commerce. There is money to be made there and new business to be secured, and Europe is eagerly scanning the scene for all the fresh opportunities that may offer.

Pass the Morgan Resolution!

We have no doubt that the joint resolution introduced by Senator Morgan will be promptly and favorably reported back to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which on Wednesday it was referred. The resolution confines itself to asserting, in the briefest possible terms, the notorious fact that a state of war exists in Cuba, and that it is the duty of our Government to observe a strict neutrality between the two belligerents. No Senator who voted for the concurrent resolutions can, with any show of consistency, refuse to reaffirm truth which is to-day more patent and more worthy of emphatic announcement than it was two months ago. As for the handful of Senators who in the interest of Cuba's oppressor opposed the concurrent resolu tions, the more distinctly and repeatedly they are forced to place themselves on record the worse it will be for them here-

So far as the situation in Cuba has changed at all since the opinions and wishes of Congress were made known to Mr. CLEVELAND, the position of the revolutionists has been incontestably improved They have received some artillery and large quantities of improved rifles and of ammu nition. They have thus been enabled to keep in the field a greater number of wellarmed soldiers than they could previously muster at any time since the outbreak of the insurrection in January, 1895. The forces now operating under Gen. ANTONIO Macko in Pinar del Rio and under Gens. MAXIMO GOMEZ, JOSÉ MACEO, CALIXTO GARCIA, and others in the provinces east of Havana would have been deemed considers ble armies in our Revolutionary war. It is now known that the attempt made by the Spanish General, Inclan, to dislodge some two thousand insurgents from a strong fortified position in Pinar del Rio, an at tempt which in the Spanish official report was described as a victory, did, in fact, result in a disastrous repulse to the Spaniards, with a loss of 500 killed and wounded. As the rainy season has now set in it is un likely that any further effort will be made for some months to come to disturb the revolutionary soldiers under Gen. ANTONIO MACEO, who are now practically masters of the whole of the extreme western province, with the exception of the scaports, which are protected by gunboats. It was only the other day that they captured and burned the own of Punta Brava within sight of Havana. As for the so-called trocha, or for tified line constructed at great expense by Captain-General WEYLER for the purpose of dividing the insurgents, and bottling the force operating in Pinar del Rio, it has been broken more than once by bands numbering not more than a thousand men apiece, and no one doubts that Gen. ANTONIO MACEO on the one side and Gen. MAXIMO GOMEZ on the other can cross it whenever they choose. A crossing will be effected the moment a consolidation of the Cuban armies for the purpose of assaulting a considerable city is deemed expedient. In the meanwhile it is indispensable that the Cuban soldiers should be scattered in order to assure the landing of the arms and ammunition forwarded from the United States. When an adequatsupply of the material of war has been collected, we may expect to hear of an attack on Puerto Principe, Matanzas, or even on Havana itself. Cuban soldiers, it should be remembered, can move with facility in the rainy season when their Spanish opponents are compelled to remain inactive.

At the end of the second campaign we find that the Cuban revolutionists have made incomparably greater progress than was achieved at any period during the ten years' war. At no time during the preceding insurrection did the insurgents penetrate beyond the eastern half of the island, whereas during the campaign just closed they have passed at will through every province. The revolutionists have now at least three times as many soldiers in the field as they had in 1868-78, and the force arrayed against them by the Spaniards has been increased in corresponding proportion. The naval resources of Spain have been overtaxed because it is now needful to guard the whole instead of half of the seacoast, and it has proved impossible to intercept more than a fraction of the shipments of arms. It is true that, owing to their lack of artillery, the insurgents have been unable to hold permanently any seaport

been true of our forefathers in the Revolutionary war but for the ordnance and ammunition received from France; and, as it was, at one time or another during the contest, the British troops occupied New York, Philadelphia, the mouths of the Chesapeake, Wilmington, Newbern, Charleston, and Savannah. But for the aid of the French fleet, our forefathers could not have retained a single seaport which the British desired to take. The fact, however, that they were almost exclusively restricted to the interior of the country, did not prevent our Revolutionary ancestors from obtaining from France a recognition, not only of their belligerency, but of their indepen dence, and this was swiftly followed by an

offensive and defensive alliance.

Whatever reasons existed for passing the concurrent resolutions a month ago are more emphatically applicable to the passage of the Mongan joint resolution at this time. There is now an additional reason which should be operative even with those Senators who formerly espoused the cause of Spain, for even they must have enough esprit de corps to resent the treatment of the Senate's declaration by the President. They know that when the concurrent resolutions, after a protracted and exhaustive debate, were passed by immense majorities, they were fraught with all the moral force that the Senate and House could have infused in them had they been joint in form. By taking advantage of a technicality to ignore utterly an earnest expression of the wishes of Congress, Mr. CLEVELAND has been guilty of impertinence toward the operations. At this point members of the Federal lawmaking power. Self-respect now makes it the duty of Congress to show the President, by the swift passage of a joint resolution, that it meant precisely what it said, and that silent contempt on the part of the Executive is not a mode of treatment which it intends to tolerate.

Democratic Candidates.

Two Democrats have become conspicuous as fitting candidates for President, largely through the precipitation within the Dem

cratic party of two issues vital to itself. Senator Hill of New York rose to great prominence through his manly, patriotic, and unyielding fight against the income tax, a hateful populistic device which the creed of Democracy absolutely forbade. For the man who refused to be cowed and suppressed when the Administration, elected in the name of his own party, was attempting to corrupt and disgrace it, the highest place within that party's ability to give is not too much.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL, formerly Governor of Ohio, has had the surprising fortune to find a pedestal for distinction equal to HILL's. He, a Democrat of importance and ambition, has been bold and loyal enough openly to condemn the proposition to elect the President for a third term.

In the matter of standing clearly for their party's fundamental principles, and of deserving well at its hands, HILL and CAMPBELL are head and shoulders above their associates. If neither is chosen by the National Democratic Convention, the successful statesman must be as true a Democrat as either of them.

Senator Wolcott and the Colorado Republicans.

Senator Wolcott's recent pledge of loy alty to the Republican party, no matter what may be the St. Louis platform as to gold and silver, is not received with much enthusiasm at home, judging by the utterances of the Denver Republican. That journal protests against allowing Mr. Wot-COTT even to go to the Convention as one of the delegates from Colorado. It remarks:

"Senator Wolcorr has unquestionably seen fit to ally himself with the dominant gold-standard faction of the Republican party in the East, and all his wordy professions of devotion to the cause of himetallism to the cause of bir operate with Senator TELLER and other silver Set ators in the only method now open to secure just recognition for sliver at the hands of the Republican party, namely, through a positive and unequivocal demand that a bimetailic coinage bill shall be enacted

"Senator Telles should be sent at the head of the clorado delegation to St. Louis by a unanimous vote of the State Convention; and seven colleagues equally honest and faithful in their support of the cause of bimetallism should be sent with him.

"Senator Wolcorr does not belong in that category, by his own confession, and the Republican party of

this State would make itself the laughing stock of the send him as a delegate to the National Convention."

The Republican is a Tellerite and extreme silverite organ, and this attack on WOLCOTT marks distinctly the difference between the two Western factions represented respectively by the two Senators from Colorado.

There are the free silver Republicans, and the Republican free silverites. Both factions want free silver, but while one faction is Republican first, the other would see the present party organization go to smash, carrying with it protection and everything else, if that cleared the way for what they call "bimetallism," that is to say, silver monometallism and a fifty-cent dollar.

The Colorado State Convention at Pueblo next Thursday will be an interesting event. Its action will be significant, as showing whether WOLCOTT or TRLLER represents the prevailing sentiment of Republicans in the great silver-bearing State.

The Guiana Boundary.

The impatience expressed by Sir W. HAR-COURT, in his speech of Tuesday night, because the Venezuela boundary dispute is not yet settled, does not refer, of course, to the deliberate and thorough investigation which our High Commission is carrying on. It is based, rather, on the fact that England has the chance to anticipate the findings of that Commission by arranging with Veneznels to put the dispute to arbitration, and has not yet done so.

There is something politely general and vague in his assertion, which was received with cheers, that "no personal pride or diplomatic obstinacy should be allowed to prevent a settlement;" yet nobody could loubt at what target the shaft was simed. It is a fact well known that on the 15th of May, 1885, Earl GRANVILLE formally promsed to submit to arbitration the very dispute with Venezuela which now exists, specifically saying that "her Majesty's Government further agree that the undertaking to refer differences to arbitration shall in clude all differences which may arise be tween the high contracting parties." It is equally well known that on July 27 of that same year, Lord Salisbury, succeeding Earl GRANVILLE as Foreign Secretary, declared that "her Majesty's Government are unable to concur in the assent given by their predecessors in office to the general arbitra-

tion article proposed by Venezuela." Nearly eleven years have now passed since Lord Salisbury took that ground, and in office and out of office he has clung to it. There is no doubt where the "personal pride and diplomatic obstinacy" of this affair are to be found. Nor is it surprising

obstinacy. Yet this is a matter in which we cannot help them. They must provide their own remedy.

Farewell to the Bicycle Face.

With the attention of cyclists absorbed nore than ever by their wheels, and that of other folks occupied largely in dodging them, it is small wonder that the disappearance of so unlovely a phenomenon as the bicycle face has been little noticed. During its spread last year every one seemed to regard this strange visage as a natural consequence of cycling, and its eradication was not expected. On every thoroughfare of the city there was usually a large assortment of bicycle faces, denot ing conditions varying from weariness to piteous anguish. Parents wondered if their wheeling children were destined to lose all facial resemblance to the family, and some

condemned the wheel for that reason. From the beginning of the present cycling season the countenances of both wheelmer and wheelwomen have gradually grown more natural. The stare of the eyes has become softened; the once contorted features have become composed; the chin has returned to its modest place beneath the nose instead of being thrust to the front like a bowsprit. Of the cyclists who swarm along the boulevards to-day, not one in ten bears the scowling and inhuman features that last year were to be seen at every hand. Not a wheeler in fifty would be able to find his counterpart in the large gallery of bicycle faces printed in THE SUN last July. What has caused the change is unascer-

tained. Some say it's because of the general superiority of this year's wheels over those of last year; others attribute it to the increased haughtiness that has come over wheelmen because of their swollen ranks and demonstrated power in public affairs. The screnity of pride has smoothed out the wrinkles of humility. The mortification that followed the publication of their own pictures is another explanation. Again, some wheelmen say that their lady friends refused to smile upon men of the hideous and extraordinary casts of counte nance that used to be theirs. At any rate cyclists both present and prospective, as well as observing pedestrians, should be happy for their deliverance from an awful affliction.

Mauser Rifles for Both Sides.

There is a lot of contemporary Spanish Cuban history in a brief message which Liberator MACEO recently sent from his camp near Havana to a resident of the North American continent saying that he desired a supply of Mauser cartridges, because most of his troops are now armed with Mauser rifles, captured from the Spaniards.

We do not suppose that, in making this request, MACEO ever thought how far it might be regarded as contradictory of the Spanish despatches sent here. We do not suppose he ever thought that anybody would take particular notice of the reason given for his request for Mauser cartridges. We do not believe that he meant to communicate any information about the results of his campaign in the West when he said that most of his troops were armed with Mauser rifles which had been captured from the enemy, that is to say, from WEYLER's army, or in other words, from Spain.

But we cannot see how Gen. MACEO got hold of these rifles, if there is truth in WEYLER'S reports that the revolutionists are beaten upon every field, routed after every fight, and then chased to the edge of a swamp, the top of a hill, the other side of the fence, or the impenetrable centre of a clump of woods. We do not see how a prostrate revolution could disarm its conqueror, or how a fugitive Cuban rev-

olution could get away with the Spanish Mausers from which it had fled. We don't care how smart Gen. MacEo may be, there are some things he can't do. How could he capture a supply of the best modern shooting irons from the Spaniard in pursuit of him, and close upon his heels? We don't care how dismal the swamps, or thick the woods, or high the hills of western Cuba may be, they are just as dismal, thick, and high for the Cubans as for the Spaniards, and it cannot be any easier work for Cuba than for Spain.

It looks to us as if we could not put implicit faith in all of WEYLER's brag from

Havana. We recently got a despatch from Madrid that work was pushed night and day in all the arsenals of Spain, while at the same time purchases of arms for service against the Cubans were made in other countries. The news was just what might have been expected. Spain has to supply not only her own troops in Cuba, but also the revolutionists, with rifles at her own expense.

Monkeying with Percentages.

It seems that the accountants charged with the work of making Chicago the largest city in the universe have adopted a percentage method. That is, when the count of noses fails to show the desired population the figures are raised five, ten, or fifteen per cent. "to cover frauds and deficiencies." The esteemed Times-Herald is authority for the statement that a raise of five per cent, was made in the figures of the latest census, and that an addition of fifteen per cent. to the totals of the census now in progress is contemplated.

Like geometrical progression, percentage is a dangerous process to monkey with. Here in New York, not in census figures, but in newspaper-circulation statements. the ludicrous outcome of attempting to juggle with percentages is the laughing stock of the town. The short-sighted person who makes the attempt soon finds himself in the same plight as the man who has a bear by the hind leg; whether he hold on or let go he is sure to come to grief. Having adopted the percentage method, the circulation liar not only must make the circulation increase, but he must make the percentage increase. If the increase for six months is ten per cent., he must make the increase for the next following six months twelve or fifteen per cent., or his statement will show no increase of percentage of increase, and his employer will discharge him. So he goes on increasing his percentage of increase until the circulation statement figured out on that basis becomes preposterous and a common

If the Chicago census sharps have a spark of prudence, they will abandon the percentage method. Let them add a few hundred thousand in a lump "to cover frauds and deficiencies" of population, but let them beware of the boomerang per cent. The first thing they know they will have to let their percentage of increase fall off or must claim a population of 743,678,000, and in the latter event somebody may snicker.

It is hard to keep up with the great list of applicants for proscenium boxes in the house of fame. They are more numerous than the seashores on the sand, and or any of the few large fortified towns of that some, at least, of the English people every man of them steps up to the box the interior. The same thing would have are beginning to get tired of that pride and effice with a swelling chest and a mich every man of them steps up to the box

at and many of them will get the refrigerato hand; and some will be thrown out by the po liceman in the lobby. But one there is doesn't apply for tickets; to whom the whole house is offered with a mind of sincere admira tion. He is and could be and would wish to be no other than the illustrious citizen who was elected constable in Mississippi the other day, a day not to be forgotten. The wide arch of the house of fame may fall; stone stone its columns and its capitals may moulder and crumble, but not until the

lizard suns itself and the goat grazes musingly

over the last of the ruins of that shrine one

deemed deathless, will the name of the Hon

PURST TODDLES of Mississippi cease to fall like

benediction from the lips of a world of which

of confidence. Some of them will be laughed

When all the Republican State Conven tions have instructed for Major McKinker the other delegates will be in a better situation t think about it. It is our very firm conviction that the nomination of McKINLEY for President would be the most expensive for the country and the most expensive for the Republican party which the latter organization could make

he was one of the chief ornaments

The policy of promoting the McKINLEY nomination canvass by making breaches in the support of rival aspirants has been especially applied in the State of New York, where there s a candidate of exceptional party and personal trength, the Hon. Levi P. Monros. A few elegates out of the seventy-two allotted to New York have been chosen openly for McKINLEY few others are said to have abandoned Mon TON for McKINLEY, and the HANNA men are striving vigorously to spread the idea that the sentiment for McKINLEY in the New York dele-

gation is very much greater than it appears. That may be so; but, all the same, we are confident that the belief in their candidate's fitness for the Presidency, the hope of seeing him cominated and elected, and all other feelings that go to make delegates loyal, are incomparably greater toward Governor MORTON among the delegates from New York, than are the same sentiments toward Major McKinley among the delegates from Ohio.

Mr. CLIVE PHILLIPS-WOLLEY, a poet, of Victoria, British Columbia, begins a poem in the Toronto Daily Mail and Empire with "Is Canada Loval?"

If Canadians be like Mr. PHILLIPS-WOLLEY they are loyal to England, but not to Canada. The sentiment known as patriotism, or loyalty to the land one lives in, has no place in the hearts of Canadians like Mr. PHILLIPS-WOL-

Much sympathy is expressed in the Onelda Reservation for the Hon, JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN on account of his misfortune in peeding a danger bicycle into a brick wall. There were solutions of continuity in the Conressman's trousers, but his heart and sand are still whole. It is just to him, moreover, to say that the disaster has thrown no cloud upon his reputation for skill. Men of much greater pretensions to witch the world with noble wheelmanship have fallen much more calamitously, Take Uncle Joe Cannon, for example. There is a man who regards himis regarded in his Congress district and perhaps in other parts of Illinois as one of the greatest living performers upon the wheel. He stables his revolving steed in the oom of the Committee on Appropriations, not without much resultant abrasion of the tibies and violence of voice on the part of the other members of the committee. He is never seen in public except in his bicycle togs. He wears a large Egyptian diamond wheel in his cravat. And yet this mighty master of the tire has run plump into the Washington Monument at least a dozen times; and the only known way of stopping his mad career is to catch him with a asso, a net, or a derrick.

Scorehing bicyclists who have paid little attention to the small fines hitherto imposed upon them for breakneck riding will slacken their pace on learning of a decision by the Court of Special Sessions on Wednesday. A young named SAMUEL GOLDBERG was found guilty of scorching and fined fifty dollars. The pleasure of humping one's self and skimming along the avenues at a two-forty gait may be worth the price of a bicycle lantern or two, but 'tis doubtful if it is worth the price of a whole machine. If scorching on a wheel and scorching under a hot sun at the same time doesn't cure wheelmen of their unlawful friskiness, a little general treatment like that by the Court of Special Sessions ought to affect them.

It is probable that the subject of the nex debate between Harvard and Yale will be Resolved, That the Hon. Pussy Topples of Mississippi is a greater statesman, orator, and public character than the Hon. PINK SCARLET of Georgia." A more interesting or a fairer question could not be found. Both sides will have the best side. The Hon. PINK SCARLET is greater than the Hon. PUSSY TODDLES, and the Hon, Pussy Toddles is greater than the Hon. PINK SCARLET; and both are greater than the

Ti. grin on the Angel of Reconciliation is an ell wide. Those bloody and inky opposites, the Hon. HERNANDO DE SOTO MONEY of Mississippi and the Hon. URIEL SEBREE HALL of Missouri, have shaken hands over the broken inkstands and sponge cups. Water and pumice stone have taken away the stains The good offices of friends and feud-erasing time have brought the two warring statesmen into the shrine of peace. Their example beckons with both hands to the various other statesmen in Congress or out of it who are too lion-livered and too much bent upon the "scrap," whether with tongue or hand.

If the Hon. WILLIAM EMERSON BARRETT is not busy with his task of keeping a watchful eye on the Hon. JASPER TALBERT of South Carolina and of preventing him from rushing out of the Union, he might reform a habit which very much needs it. To wit, the habit of our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Advertiser, which has the honor of being directed by Mr. BARRETT, of calling a Congressman "Cong." and a Senator "Sen." 'Tis a habit most toler able and not to be endured.

Routh Carolina Democrats do well to take sognitance of the fact that Thisman is a confessed boiler.—Hetroil Free Press. And a still more confessed thunderbolter.

The Hon. HORE SMITH of Georgia and dsewhere has satisfied the curiosity of a waiting world by informing it that he is not a candidate for any office in the gift of his party. As Mr. SMITH doesn't want to be a candidate for any thing, and as it nowhere appears that anybody else wants him to be a candidate for anything, sweet consent of minds exists between him and the rest of mankind, and the various spheres and wheels of the universe can begin to revolve at the old rate of speed once more.

Mckinicy's Financial Views What are my financial views?

Why am I asked that? Any one who knows at all Enows I'm standing pat.

What are my financial views? That is plain as day They are merely what I think Is the botter way.

What are my financial views? They—what's that you say? Political, not personal. Is what you want to-day ?

What are my financial views? y, this is rather tame. Our baseball club is going to plays Come out and see the game

hat's what you called about? Why didn't you say so before, no I could help you out? What are my financial views? I'm glad you asked me that

The people where I'm at ?

And since I've told you, won't you tell

What are my financial views?

SILVER MEN UNCERTAIN.

Success Further Away from the Silver Bemocrate Than It Seems.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The battle for contro in the Democratic National Convention of July n Chicago between the hard-money Democrats and the silverite Democrats seems to some pes-simists among the former to be unpromising. Occasionally disquieting tidings, such as came yesterday to tell of the success of the free-silver faction in Cook county, Illinois (Chicago), discourage the hard-money Democrats. The real outlook, however, is much better for the latter than appears on the surface, and from present indications they will be in numerical control of the Chicago Convention in July. though not by a majority large enough to prevent the certainty of a hard fight. It requires only a clear majority to adopt a platform in a Democratic National Convention; it requires a two-thirds majority to nominate a candidate The fight of the hard-money Democrats for an explicit and definite financial plank is, therefore, much easier than the fight for the nomination of a candidate. In taking political stock of the facts of the

in the Chicago Convention are probably for free silver, as a majority of the Democratic Senators from these States certainly are, the National Democratic Committee, which has control of the machinery of the Convention and which will have charge of the task of putting the machinery in motion, is against free silver. The National Committeemen are for the most part chosen from the large cities of the several States, and, with a few exceptions, notably the city of Chicago, the large cities of the United States, East and West, and North as well as South, are for hard money, while the silverite get their largest support in country districts and particularly in those in which the rati of real estate mortgages to the assessed value of land is highest. The cities of the United States cast but a small percentage of the total vote of the country in a Presidentia election. There were, by the last Federal consus 3.715 towns and cities in the United States of more than 1,000 inhabitants each, and these towns and cities had collectively a population of 28,000,000, or about 42 per cent, of the total population of the country at that time. Fiftyeight per cent, of the population resided in agricultural districts, and the percentage of voting population in the latter was somewhat higher-about 60 per cent.-for the number of unnaturalized aliens is very much larger in the cities than it is in the country districts. But though 60 per cent, of the voting population of the United States is in the country districts, and the large cities having more than 25,000 population cast only one-fifth of the total vote of the country, they have very much more than their share of representation in the machinery of both political parties, and this is especially true in the case of the Democratic National Committee, which has residents of the following cities among its members: New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Louisville, St. Paul, Portland (Or.), Detroit, Denver, Milwaukee, Memphis, Lincoln (Neb.), and Leavenworth (Kan.). In fact, the representation of the various States is made up chiefly from the large cities is each, and the two conspicuous exceptions to this rule are Illinois and Maryland. The Illinois representative on the Democratic National Committee, Ben Cable, is from Rock Island, and the Maryland representative, Arthur P. Gorman, is from Laurel. The large cities control the Democratic National Committee, which will have preliminary control of the organization of the Chicago Convention, and the hard-money men are in the lead in all, or nearly all, of the large cities so represented, Denver excepted. Starting off with this advantage, hard-money

men have a second one, in that the Democratio

party has this year less local patronage, except in the South, than it has had in any preceding national election for nearly thirty years. Democratic hopes and prospects were certainly at a low ebb in 1868, when the Republicans had put up their ticket two months in advance of the Democrats, and seemed to have every prom ise of assured success, but at the time of the assemblage of the Democratic Convention there were Democratic Governors of these States: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky; and there were, moreover, Democratic Mayors of many cities at the national election of that year, the Democrats having won in New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Eastern cities generally at the election preceding it. This year's Convention finds the Democrat of the country in the possession of no patronage except such as they have from the national Ad ministration, and this patronage will be a very important factor in the determination of the result. The Federal appointees. North and South, are, in almost every case, hard-money men, and their influence will be thrown hard-money cause and in opposition to the free silverites. These latter have, it is quite true, a clear understanding among hemselves based on sentimental support of the white metal as a political issue in this war's Presidential contest. But they are without the machinery of organization, they are poorly equipped to fight in the large cities, they have little or no patronage, and few of the resources of warfare in a national Convention. The Republican silverites are much better off in this espect, for although they are but a fraction of the Republican party, they have on their side the wealthy silver mine owners who are opulent men, liberal in their political expenditures, and skilled in the science of politics, as was shown in California on Wednesday, when, almost without a struggle, they overpowered and scattered the hard-money Republicans of that State. The Democratic silverites are without any mine-owning annex, and must look for material suppor from among those who find in the rainbow of a silver coinage declaration the easiest hope of escape from their own obligations, which press upon them with increasing severity. In the recent battle for the control of the party machinery in Michigan the probable result of the fight in Chicago in July was foreshadowed. The Democrats of the Wolverine State have never been partial to hard money or a gold standard. At their last State Convention on June 28, 1894, the Michigan Democrats adopted

this plank : The Democratic party of Michigan, in Convention assembled halls with delight the rapidly increasing sentiment in favor of the restoration of silver to the position it so long held in the monetary system of our country, and unqualifiedly declares in favor of the free and unlimited collage of silver and gold with full legal tender power and at a ratio of 10 to 1.

There could be no mistaking the definitenes of this declaration, yet at the recent Michigan Convention of the Democrata the free-sliver men, though by a small majority, were put to flight by the hard-money men, who are now in control of the party machinery there.

The free-silver Democrats are the lineal political successors of the soft-money or greenback Democrats of the political period preceding the resumption of specie payments in 1879. These greenback Democrats claimed to have a numerical majority in the party, and they certainly controlled its declarations at many State Conventions and the votes of many Democratic representatives in both Houses of Congress They claimed to have an overwhelming party sentiment in their favor, and when the Demo cratic Convention met in St. Louis they ral lied their forces, as they expect to do this year in Chicago, to gain control of the Platform Committee. There were at that time thirty-eight States, with one repre sentative each on the Platform Committee, and when it came to a show of hands the hard money men had thirty votes in the Platform Committee and the greenback or soft-money men had eight. The eight States which were for soft money were Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Kansas, Missouri, West Virginia, Iowa, and, oddiy enough, Pennsylvania. Two reports were sub mitted to the Convention, one by the hard-money men and the other by the soft-money men. On the roll call, beginning at Alabama the minority men carried every State until Illi nots was reached. Hitnots was divided between the two factions. Indiana and Kentucky went for soft money, and then there was a long sweet of hard-money States recorded with the rhythm of a bank register—Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Nev Jersey, and New York, Of the fifty-pight

delegates from Pennsylvania, twenty-three were for hard money, but unit rule previously adopted under the they recorded the other way. The result of the matter on the final tally was this: The soft-money men secured 219 votes in the Convention, the hard-money men 515, and, this result secured, the Convention proceeded to the choice of a candidate in harmony with the platform, and Mr. Tilden received on the first ballot 403 votes and on the second 508, the number necessary to

a choice being 492.

Such was the outcome of the last clash at a National Convention between the hard-money and the soft-money Democrats, and at the successive national Conventions since the latter have been able to make only a desultory opposition to the course of the majority. In the Convention of 1892 the silverite Democrata declared themselves to be strong enough to force a consideration of their views on the Convention, but when the platform had been agreed upon by a majority of the Platform Committee it was seen that no consideration had been given to the views of the radical sliver men. The representative of Colorado, therefore, Mr. Patterson, insisted upon a change and offered an situation, it is first necessary to observe that while a majority of the States to be represented amendment, which was lost overwhelmingly. This amendment called for a declaration in

favor of silver coinage, In many of the States, particularly Alabama, Mississippi, and Missouri, in which the silver-standard Democrats and the gold-standard Democrate have measured their strength, the former have triumphed, and a like result in liitnois and Georgia is deemed probable. But in national election the views of the doubtful States outweigh the views of those committed to either party, and the doubtful States this year are almost without exception gold-

AFFAIRS IN PEKING.

China Still in the Ditch From the Shanghat Mercury.

Affairs in Peking seem to be running very nearly in the old groove, notwithstanding the lesson taught her by Japan. China is like a little schoolboy who knows he has a big brother in the same school to take his part. She thinks because certain European powers have stepped because certain European powers have stepped in they will protect her from Janan and other countries who might feel disposed to bring her to task. A good opportunity has just offered itself to send one of her princes to Europe to be present at the coronation of the Czar of Russia, where he could at the same time have seen the whole civilized world. But, no! China must send one of her oldest statesmen, whose life's journey is almost at an end—Li Hung Chang.

The Russian Minister tried hard, we are told, to secure a prince of the imperial clan to represent the imperial throne, but no aspirants for this honor turned up; therefore Li had to go, although against his wish. Our Peking correspondent says:

spondent says:
"Li visited Prince Kung a few days ago to say spondent says:

"Li visited Prince Kung a few days ago to say adieu, and during the course of his interview I am toid that he endeavored to impress his Highness with the actual and utterly hopeless state of the empire, exhorting him to put his shoulder to the wheel to save China. The Prince acquiesced with Li, and viewed the case as next to hopeless, but excused himself upon grounds of ill health from attending actively to State affairs. He likes not the early morning palace parade! Li, with all his faults, is China's only man, and it is sincerely to be hoped that he may weather all the stormy expanse of occan over which he must travel and finish up his career by doing some good for his country.

An Ammoniated Populace. From the Springfield Republican.

A dozen funerals could not have produced the weeping that there was on Harrison avenue Monday evening, and yet there were no deaths that have been reported. The cause of the tears was the ammonia that was rampant on the street.

The Kibbe Bros. Company has just bought a new refrigerating machine for cooling their checolate. The workmen had just finished putting it in and had started it for a trial when a pipe burst and the ammonia vanor, which is a pipe burst and the ammonia vanor, which is

pipe burst and the ammonia vapor, which is sed for producing the cold, escaped rapidly a pipe surat and the ammonia vapor, which is used for producing the cold, escaped rapidly into the basement, causing a general stampede. Nothing could stand before the stinging vapor, and it soon had the basement all to itself. But that was not enough: it spread upward three-hout the building, but as it was 6 o'clock anyhow, and the employees were just coming out, it did no harm there. But it also spread out into the street, and filled it full out as far as Dwight street, and the passers-by had to hold their handkerchiefs to their faces. A considerable crowd gathered as near as they dared to watch the efforts of one of the workmen to get his coat and vest, which he had left in the basement in his hurried escape. It was impossible to go into the place again, and he got a long pole and angled through an open window for his garments. It was hazardous fishing, however, and the ammonia soon drove him away builfied, and he went to supper in his working jacket.

Nothing could be done but let the ammonia waste its sweetness till it was spent, and the waste its sweetness till it was spent, and the aroma was powerful all night.

From the Chicago Daily Tribun "How long has it taken you to train these elephants?" asked the reporter.
"I've had 'em three years," replied the keeper. "Been training 'em steady all that time."
"Do you have to be severe with them?"
"Always. If ever you let an elephant get the
upper hand of you just once, you're a goner. upper hand of you just once, you're a goner. If you try to boss him and he finds you're afraid of him, he'll watch his chance and kill you. An elephant ain't ruled by love."

"But you reward him when he has learned his lesson all right, don't you?"

"Oh, yes. He knows if he goes through his performance without a break he'll get a tit-bit of some kind, and if he doesn't he'll get a tit-bit of some kind, and if he doesn't he'll get the pitchfork. And sometimes we have to give him the pitchfork anyhow."

"Doesn't it require a great deal of patience to train an elephant?"

"Now you're talking, young man. It takes more patience than anything else in this world, An elephant is a mighty smart animal, but he's

more patience than anything else in this world. An elephant is a mighty smart animal, but he's tricky. When you think you've got him all right he'll take a wrong shoot, and you have to do it all over again. Patience? You don't know what the word means unless you've trained an elephant?

elephant!"
"Is this your boy here?"
"Yes." Are you going to make an elephant trainer "Tused to think I would, but I've give it up."
"What's the matter with him?"
"Well, he's too hard to manage. I haven't
the patience, I guesa."

The Ruling Passion Strong Even in Sheel,

From the Indianapolis Journal, "Is this hot enough for you?" asked Satan.
"Purty warm," admitted the newly arrived oldest inhabitant, "but I remember some fifty years ago, when it was so durn het that.

The attendant imps, at signal, seized him and shoved him down seven stories nearer the bottom which isu't there.

Circulation-liar Methods in the Census,

From the Springfield Republican. Census methods in Chicago are gradually being exsed. According to the Times-Herald, the figures of the enumerators at the last census were raised five per cent, "to cover frauds and deficiencies," and the raised 10 or 15 per cent to keep up the averages.

Baron Hirsch's Heirs From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph

His charity was absolutely single hearted. One of his sayings is typical. He was commenting on the targe death duties, and some one remarked "I suppose you are thinking of your beirs ?" "My heirs," he said, "are suffering humanity."

An Internal Organ. From the Daily Kennebec Journal.

The first child of Sunny Italy and his hand organ to appear in our midst arrived in the city Saturday An Unduelled Duel.

Down where the surging billows roar All day long on the lonely shore. There Roosevelt stands With a gun in his hands, And blood in his eye, galore.

Down where the loaded billows land Their watery cargoes on the sand, There Ashbel Fitch. With a nervous twitch, Holds a pistoi in his hand.

There, far away from human reach With maddened rage in the heart of each, They fume and fret, As they walt to wet, With their blood, the lonely beach,

Far, far up the kind spring aktes From the dreadful sight, turn their soft blue eyes; They shrink away and the gore that is their price.

Back to the bosom of the sea The scared waves hurry heatily; They fear that they May carry away A stain, if they do not flee.

Down where the mournful billows roas Pheir lonely dirge on a loneller shore, There two men thirst; Which one shall be first To drink up the other's gore?

SHALL WE LAY A CABLE TO ASIAS

The Rival Propositions and the Action of the Senate in Former Years. WASHINGTON, May 7,-The long struggle between the Spaulding project and the Scrymser project to secure a subsidy from the Government for a Pacific submarine cable has ended in the triumph of neither, but in throwing open the enterprise to the lowest trustworthy

bidder. In one sonse, however, the Spauld-

ing company has suffered the greater defeat,

because it went upon the ground with an ex-

clusive concession already granted by Ha-

wall, while the Scrymser party sought to throw

open the competition, as its first step, in also naking a specific proposition for itself. Hence, as the franchise granted by Prestdent Dole's Government was based on obtaining a specified subsidy from the Congress at Washington, the decision of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, if sustained, would make that franchise useless, and any company might enter the lists in competition. The advocates of the committee's decision urge that this is not only businesslike, but simply just, because it would be strange to allow Hawail, which is to pay only a very small part of the subsidy, to regulate its terms, as is done in the Spaulding grant. A portion of that grant, for example, stipulates for the laying of wires between various points named in the islands, which is a local matter not much concerning us. And again, it has been demonstrated

that terms much lower than the Spaulding company offered can be obtained. Another point of importance is that the stipulation with Hawaii provides only for a cable to that country, whereas the scrymser proposal includes an extension to Japan and China. It is suggested with much force that the former is the real matter for Congress to consider, in view of the clase relations of our country with the islands. But the reply is

the former is the real matter for Congress to consider, in view of the close relations of our country with the islands. But the reply is that the use of such a cable would be so restricted, unless extended to Asia, so as to enjoy the advantages of its employment in all transpacific trade, that this latter feature ought to be taken in, even if merely as a matter of cost and of success in maintenance. In fact, is appears that the Serymer project, which contemplates a complete trans-Pacific nable, asia no greater subsidy than the other, which goes to Honolulu alone.

A majority of the Senate Foreign Committee has settled upon the Japan project, with an intermediate station at Honolulu, as the one is recommends. The subsidy which it proposes as a maximum for bidders, namely, \$160,000 a year for twenty years, ought to be sufficient to cover the whole cost of laying the cable as far as the islands. For when the routes were surveyed by the Albatross and Thetis several years ago it was roughly estimated that \$3,000,000 would lay a cable between Santa Barbara and Honolulu. Besides, the Spanlding contract with Hawaii makes the amount of the subsidy from the United States \$160,000 a year for twenty years, with one of \$40,000 a year for the may be a subsidered that \$3,000,000 would lay a cable between Santa Barbara and Honolulu. Besides, the Spanlding contract with Hawaii makes the amount of the subsidy from the United States \$160,000 a year for twenty years, with one of \$40,000 a year for twenty years, with one of \$40,000 a year for twenty years, with one of \$40,000 a year for the same bonus from the United States for a line clear across to Japan, so that the Senate committee has adopted a liberal maximum, and it would not be surprising to find bidders, should Congress sanction the measure, going considerably hellow it.

It is true that the Senate committee provides that, as a return for the subsidy, all Government messages should aggregate for the subsidy in the surprising to find that something ought to be given for Gov

of the cable laid between Australia and New Calcidonia.

Once before the Senate by a large majority sent to the House a bill proposing to pay a company or projected company \$250,000 a year during many years for constructing a cable to Hawali alone. The aggregate possible year during many years for constructing a cable to Hawali alone. The aggrerate possible seems to have been not very greatly different from that of the subsidy now opposed, yet giving larger sums annually at the start. The House did not concur in it, and finally a conference committee proposed a modified plan by which Hawali should contribute, and the Government should be allowed to purchase the cable on specified terms. This was also rejected by the House. Last year, by the strong your of 36 to 25, the Senate made an amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, setting apart \$500,000 for beginning a cable to be laid under Government authority, and to belong to the Government. This, also, the House did not accept, but the yote may perhaps be considered promising for the success of the present measure so far Methe Senate is concerned.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A cure for rinderpest is said to have been discorered at Salisbury in Rhodesia. It consists in keeping the animals from drinking water and dosing them with linseed oil. Cattle in the first stages can

be cured by purging them, washing the mouth with paraffin and sait, and applying Stockholm tar to A birthday book has been made up by an enterprising London shopkeeper from the announce-ments of births in the newspapers. A little before the child's birthday arrives its mother received typewritten letter calling attention to the suitable

gifts in the tradesman's stock, with wishes for many happy returns of the day.

Rontgen has published some new facts about his rays. He finds that all solid bodies can generate them; the only difference being in the intensity, the greatest intensity being produced by piatinum. He finds that the insertion of a Tesla coll between the Ruhmkorff coil and the ray-producing apparatus is very advantageous, and that she X rave and the air traversed by them can discharge electric

London has been aroused to the necessity of having a thirty feet channel open into the Thames at all stages of the tide in order to be able to compete with Southampton and Liverpool. The Leigh middle shoal acts as a bar to the river; through the channel in this no vessel drawing twenty-eight feet car pass at low water. Vessels drawing twenty-seven feet can pass only thirteen days in the year, and those drawing twenty-five feet on 125 days

A society to encourage the use of French univer-sities by Scottish students and of Scotch universitles by Frenchmen has been formed in Paris, by cottish and French professors, among them Jules Simon, MM, Gréard, Lavisse, Berthelot, Lord Reys, and Principal Donaldson. One object of the society is to reestablish in the original building the old Scots College in Paris, founded by the Hishop of Moray in the fourteenth century and endowed by Archbishop Beator in the sixteenth, to be occupied by Scottish students and professors. The building is now used as a lyose, the rent for it being paid a the Scotch Catholic Bishops, who support theolog-

ical students at St. Sulpice with the me MacMahon's famous saying, "J'y suis et J'y reste,"
which he is said to have used at the taking of the Malakoff tower, and which was used to describe his policy when President of the republic, has of late been asserted to have been made up after the event. The veteran British General, Sir Michael Hiddulph, who was in command of the submarine telegraph service during the siege of Sebastopol, has written to M. Germain Bapst, the historian, that he went himself to MacMahon and saked what he should report to Gen. Simpson about the post-tion of the French at the Maiakoff. MacMahon answered, pointing to the fort: "Tout va bien; vous pouvez dire que j'y suis et que je compte y rester. Russia is once more active on the Afghan borders, although the settlement of the Pamir fron tier has been accepted so recently. A broad-gauge railroad is being built from Mery to the Kushk River, a distance of 200 versts, and at the ter-minus materials will be accumulated to run a Decauville ratiroad as soon as possible to Herat, the versts further off. The reason for this move is said to be the gathering of stores and the preparations for an advance at the end of the Northwest

W. J. L. | Decauville line,

ern Rallway of India, as Russia does not intend to be outstripped in the race for Herat. M. Oullanoff, the military engineer, is in charge of the construction of the road to the Kuahk, while M. Biffel, who built the tower, is consulting engineer for the